Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864. NUMBER 238.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

Debate on the Tax Bill.

VARIOUS MILITARY AND CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

The 100 Day Troops of the West.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

Important Cabinet Rumor.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA--CONFLICTING REPORTS.

From Banks' Department.

NEW TOLLS ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional and Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 28.

THE RED RIVER DISASTER.

No official reports of the recent battles on Red River have been received from Gen. Banks in addition to those published in the *New Orleans Era*. Official letters from persons opposite the front say many reliance is placed in high quarters given even more unfavorable account of the condition of things than have heretofore been published, and intimate that their advices from the chief of produce of the generalship displayed by Generals Banks and Stone, who was sent to him for chief of staff at his urgent request. One letter says: Banks with his fine army of 30,000 strong was totally defeated and routed by 18,000 rebels under Dick Taylor. It was done in this manner. Banks sent but 6,000 cavalry in advance with all their wagons, 9-0, just behind them, His force of cavalry was supported by about 3,000 infantry, while the great mass of the army was far in the rear, coming up in anything but good order. The result may be easily imagined. The whole rebel army charged on the cavalry, stampeded them, threw them back on the infantry, and the whole reserve turned round and ran, actually ran! It was a complete rout. The rebels captured 1,500 prisoners, 19 guns, 350 wagons, a large supply of provisions &c., besides driving our forces from the field for nearly 30 miles. The enemy attacked Banks on the second day at Pleasant Hill, and were defeated, but our army has retreated to Grand Encore, and the rebels are concentrating in the rear. Our army is now in a state of demoralization. All the troops are in the rear, and are afraid to go out of it. Officers and men blame each other, and hate to fight in it. A most miserable and criminal piece of generalship.

Brig. General A. J. Smith must be exempt altogether from condemnation. His men fought like tigers.

Admiral Porter, whose dispatches come down to the 13th inst., gives quite as unsatisfactory a history of the campaign as the above. His flotilla arrived at Grand Ecore on the 11th, and on the next day Bayou Pierre rises from Springfield, from which place supplies brought by transports were to be hauled to the army. The only approach to the place is through the Atchafalaya on the 15th inst., when a man rode out to the bank and deliberately shot Lieut. Conthoup, commander of the Chickasaw, a good officer. All on board the transports were fired into by rebels. Flotsam was issued and the report was current, that our army was victorious at Shreveport at the appointed time, but immediately on arrival at Legay's Bayou, Admiral Porter learned from Gen. Franklin—Banks commanding his duties and respect. Of course the flotilla had to follow suit. "What could we do but come back," writes an officer attached to one of the gunboats, "when we had only 200 men and twenty-five transports to protect, which the rebel army might destroy, besides inflicting other injuries upon us. We came back and literally fought our way down. The rebels were on both sides at every point, and we have fought them for the last three days, steadily. Yesterday at 12 m. about seventy-five rifles above here, Gen. Green attacked us with a force of about 5,000 men and three pieces of artillery. We then opened on them in a second a cross fire, and although the banks were very high we gained a brilliant victory. Green was killed, Gen. Walker wounded, 3 pieces disabled and in another half hour they were completely routed, over 500 or 600 killed over 800 were killed outright, 300 or 400 wounded, and the remainder fled to the woods and the field, and their own wounded men uncared for.

From the letter we learned we had killed Gen. Green and a number of officers. The next place we expected to meet them was at Alexandria, but we soon drove them out of there, and all down the river it was one continual fight, but we brought everything to Grand Ecore safely and with comparatively small loss.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Navy Department has another defense against the reproaches heaped upon it in consequence of the capture of Plymouth. It is charged with the entire neglect of contractors to Salsh small iron clads up to the appointed time. One year ago the Navy Department notified the Secretary of War that the rebels were constructing an iron clad at Edenton, on the generalship displayed by Generals Banks and Stone, who was sent to him for chief of staff at his urgent request. One letter says: Banks with his fine army of 30,000 strong was totally defeated and routed by 18,000 rebels under Dick Taylor. It was done in this manner. Banks sent but 6,000 cavalry in advance with all their wagons, 9-0, just behind them, His force of cavalry was supported by about 3,000 infantry, while the great mass of the army was far in the rear, coming up in anything but good order. The result may be easily imagined. The whole rebel army charged on the cavalry, stampeded them, threw them back on the infantry, and the whole reserve turned round and ran, actually ran! It was a complete rout. The rebels captured 1,500 prisoners, 19 guns, 350 wagons, a large supply of provisions &c., besides driving our forces from the field for nearly 30 miles. The enemy attacked Banks on the second day at Pleasant Hill, and were defeated, but our army has retreated to Grand Ecore, and the rebels are concentrating in the rear. Our army is now in a state of demoralization. All the troops are in the rear, and are afraid to go out of it. Officers and men blame each other, and hate to fight in it. A most miserable and criminal piece of generalship.

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It seems to be generally conceded that all the three years troops are soon to receive orders to move.

The general government at this juncture wisely says to the Northwest, "relieve these men in garrison, and protect your borders, while the armies of the Union advance to battle." The call will not, years unexcelled in the history of Illinois.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, April 28, 1864.

Gen. Sibley has received dispatches from Fort Abercrombie, which states that scouts sent to the Sheaton country had been detained by snow and had not returned. A Red River half-breed, however, reports that the Indians are determined to continue the war, but the Sissitons are for peace. The truth of his report will be ascertained in a few days, when the scouts return.

Major Hatch has been ordered to evacuate Pembina and retire to Fort Abercrombie.

Red River opened on the 17th, and the steamer International has gone up to Pembina for Major Hatch's command.

IMPORTANT NAVAL NEWS.

Movement of War Vessels South.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The news received this morning, via Brooklyn, Navy Yard, from Fort Monroe and elsewhere, indicates approaching hostilities on the Southern coast almost immediately.

From our own harbor a whole fleet of woodan and armed steamers has gone to Fort Monroe, and the Onondaga has been ordered from Fort Monroe with her convoys. It is understood that all the vessels have received their sailing orders.

All of these vessels are under Canonicus and her escorts, as well as several small steamers, have left. A large number of others are being pushed forward here as rapidly as possible, and will be placed in commission soon.

Burnside's Expedition.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The *Republic* special says: Three new regiments are now forming rendezvous in Wisconsin and are on the way to the front. The 25th and 27th have been assigned to Burnside's corps, and the 26th to the 9d corps.

Veteran reserves organized in New Orleans, have been ordered to Washington.

BURNSIDE, April 27.—A fleet of gunboats has been ordered to Newbern, and will be ready to proceed to the Roanoke or Pamlico and Tar River as the base of Burnside's co-operative movement against Richmond.

New York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, April 28.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, held this day, Cornelius Vanderbilt tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted. Chauncey M. Depew was elected President and R. H. Bogardus Vice President.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

The bill for the classification of the clerks of fourth-class postmasters, and for the appointment of assistants in the post offices, was passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, from Finance Committee, reported the House Joint Resolution increasing temporarily the duties on foreign imports 40 per cent, with the exception of coffee, tea and wines, and increasing the internal duty, and also adding certain articles to the list of articles now subject to duty, and also adding certain articles to the list of articles now subject to duty, and also adding certain articles to the list of articles now subject to duty.

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FROM BANKS' ARMY.

Important News Summary from Western Louisiana.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 28, 1864.

Your Vicksburg correspondent writes under date of the 22d that news by the steamer Ivory says, that up to the 15th inst., no more fighting had taken place on the Red River since the great battle of the 6th and 8th. The rebels were concentrating in large numbers at Alexandria, and it was supposed it is our intention to attack them. Nothing of the kind, and our forces going out to meet them.

Our losses in the late fights figure up forty-three killed, wounded and prisoners. We captured twenty-four guns, four of which were left upon the field.

Our army is now securely entrenched at Grand Ecore on both sides of the river. The Red River is now so low that steamboat navigation is entirely at an end. The boats have been fired upon every trip. The boats have been fired upon every trip. The boats have been fired upon every trip.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Miss., April 28, 1864.

There is a report here, which is said to have come from Vicksburg, that the rebels have destroyed Yazoo City, Thayer and Black, and blown up in one of the steamers, which was captured by them, and which they had been using as a gunboat.

The rebels have been using a steamer called the Queen of the West, which was captured by them in the Red River, and which they had been using as a gunboat. Several gunboats have been sent down the river to look after her, but have been unsuccessful in finding her. She is a powerful vessel, and will be a formidable antagonist if she should meet any of our gunboats.

A large force of rebels is reported to be moving on Natchez, and it is said that they intend to attack that place.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAY TROOPS.

What Illinois is Doing.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 28, 1864.

Adjt. Gen. Allen C. Fuller arrived here this morning, upon business connected with the organization of Illinois one hundred-day troops. His duties will be principally those of mustering officer. He will be assisted in this duty by Capt. Hamilton, of Gen. Grant's staff, who has been detailed for that purpose. Gen. Fuller has been ordered to establish a camp of instruction at Mattoon, and will probably remain there to protect the country people of that region from guerrillas.

Gen. Grover's division is still at Alexandria, and will probably remain there to protect the country people of that region from guerrillas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 28.—The following is from late rebel papers:

MOBILE, April 24.—A courier reports that a messenger from Gen. Banks to Gen. Franklin was captured on the Teche. He says Banks' army is routed, is occupied by rebel cavalry, and that Red River has fallen and forty transports and gunboats are caught above the falls, and cannot get out till the water rises.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The rebel accounts from Shreveport, La., are to the 15th ultimo, at which time the place was garrisoned by a sufficient force to hold it against the apprehended attack. The fortifications, "says a rebel letter," are complete and very extensive. Our batteries are sufficiently formidable to secure plunder, shots against the assailants, and the gods are all heavy calibre and well mounted. In addition to these assets, the river is obstructed to such an extent that the fleet cannot advance on us with any safety, much difficulty and delay, as well as danger. The garrison is comfortably provided for a siege of six months. The troops are in best spirits, and express unlimited confidence in General Kirby Smith."

FROM MILWAUKEE.

The Effects of the Late Storm.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, April 28, 1864.

The storm subsided last night, and to-day has been a busy day among the mariners looking after the spoils.

The vessel that raised the flag of distress yesterday was the schooner H. R. Hayes, of Cleveland. After dragging her anchor some time she finely shifted sails and got out of danger.

Among the vessels that came into port for safety were the propeller Antelope, barks Favorite and Jane Bell; brigs Montezuma, Banner and C. U. Cross; schooners Perry, Hannah, Dolphin, Dune, Denmark, L. H. Kimball, Cochrane, Mary Brown, Harvest Home, Dauntless, Phillips, Mills & Andrews, Maple Leaf, St. James, C. H. Walker and Eli Fairs.

The brig R. W. Cram, and schooners Perry Hannah were leaking, and will have to discharge their cargoes. The other, Cornwright, Sailor Boy, Grey Eagle, D. S. Dickinson, Norway, now Stable Rock, and six others were at anchor in the Bay last night. Every vessel was reported as having suffered more or less damage.

The President's Message was on motion of Mr Dawes referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the internal tax bill.

Many of the amendments were accepted, on motion, and others were concurred in.

Fernando Wood offered a new section to repeal all laws allowing drawbacks on goods exported.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered the following as a substitute:

That all spirits of a domestic production and kind for sale on the 1st of May, 1864, and upon which no tax shall be paid prior to that date, subject to a duty of fifty cents per gallon, and all such spirits on hand on the 1st of May, 1864, which shall have been paid a duty of thirty cents per gallon, provided that the tax on retail dealers in spirits only thereafter shall not be increased on their stock of hand whose quantity on hand does not exceed two barrels.

The question was taken on Washburne's substitute for Wood's proposition, and it was agreed to, by yeas 91, nays 70.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a proposition that every person in banking institutions or dealing in selling notes, bills or other obligations as money, and not associated by law as banking institutions, pay one quarter of one per cent each month on the notes and obligations so issued. He said his object was to compel the State banks to close up their circulation, and to impose the tax not only on the money of the people but on the notes of the national banks still out. The West does not want the obligations and rotten issues of New England and New York State banks. It was necessary also long to allow for the withdrawal of such notes, and he should like to see them all withdrawn.

Mr. FARNSWORTH'S proposition, as an amendment to the section in relation to banks and bankers, was again debated at length, and was opposed by the Committee of Ways and Means, and by the Secretary of War and the Executive, that in a bill at any time during the session of Congress, withdraw said proposition, and refused to do so.

Gen. Butler was, by temporary appointment of Gen. Sherman, in command of a corps to-day, the latter in front of Dalton, Georgia, and the former in the rear of Knoxville, which, occurred in the latter days of December last, and of course was not present at the assault of the 6th inst. Whether he subsequently arrived here to-day, and was attended by the Secretary of War and the President in the rapid conditions and promise as were absent and made the difficulty.

Gen. Schenck has not replied to withdraw his resignation, but when Gen. Grant was made Lieutenant General, conferred the command of these lands and of others, Gen. Butler sought to be assigned to the command of a corps.

This was made known to General Grant and General Sherman and assented to by them, and the latter's corps in his was declined, and Gen. Butler was assigned and understood, as now remembered, as much as a month ago. And the formal withdrawal of Gen. Schenck's resignation, and the assignment of the order assigning him to the command of a corps were sent simultaneously to Gen. Butler and Gen. Schenck last week, perhaps on the 22d of April.

As a summary of the whole it may be stated that Gen. Butler holds no military commission or appointment other than brevet dated 1865, but he believed he is now acting as Major General upon the assumed validity of the commission assigned to him as Lieutenant General.

There are some letters, notes, and telegrams, orders, entries, and perhaps other documents in connection with this subject which, if published, would throw no additional light upon it, but which will be carefully furnished if desired.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

Mr. SCHENCK of Ohio, explained that he was elected to Congress while engaged in the military service, and he had considered for several months whether he would take his seat here or not. At the time the appointment which it became necessary that he should come to a decision. Mr. Schenck then related his conversation with the Secretary of War and the President, pendency of the question, and the assurance that the matter could be arranged as he had no doubt return to the military service. He tendered his resignation on the 5th of December last, accompanying it with a request that he (Schenck) might be assigned to command in the field. He did not now claim to be on any sense in the military service, his resignation having been formally tendered and accepted

KODAK

Chicago Tribune.

THE SURRENDER OF PLYMOUTH TO THE REBELS.

General Wessells and 1,500 Men Taken Prisoners.

The Details of the Capture Received—Terrible Slaughter of Negroes.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

Special Notices.

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.

NOT ALCOHOLIC

A PURE TONIC

VEGETABLE EXTRACT

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

Chronic or Nervous Debility,

Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dr. Jackson,

Son of the late Dr. Hoofland, Author of "Hoofland's German Medicines," Physician to the Hoofland Benevolent Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., and Editor of the "Journal of Health," can be consulted personally, or by letter, at his Office, No. 418 Arch Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia, Pa., on all Chronic Diseases, the treatment of which has made him celebrated throughout the world.

Dr. Jackson's Hoofland's German Bitters are entirely vegetable, and are the most valuable remedy ever discovered for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by using these Bitters.

REMARKABLE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mr. Wm. Hunter, Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for fifteen years, and have tried many remedies, but never found any permanent relief until I used Hoofland's German Bitters. I am now entirely free from the disease, and my health is better than it has been for years."

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

THE CITY.

ALSO RAN.—Song and Chorus, published by H. M. Higgins, 197 Randolph street. The most popular song extant. It is creating quite a furore in musical circles.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The residence of a poor widow, in Halsted street, between Washington and Madison, was pulled down over her head yesterday. For what reason [illegible]

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the Association will be held this evening, in Room No. 5, Court House. The subject of discussion will be "Sentimentality." There will doubtless be a full attendance.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—Cause No. 81 Cushman vs. Walsh is now on trial. The other cases up to No. 70 were disposed of. The cause set for to-day and which will follow on the conclusion of the trial on hand is Nos. 71, 72 and 73, and entitled Shafer vs. Reinecken.

CONVENIENT OPPORTUNITY.—We find the following in the Journal of yesterday:

"Some of the New York city papers have started a rumor that Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, has contributed $30 to the Metropolitan Fair in Chicago, and that he has also a table which he intends to fill from his own farm. We are informed by one of the contributors to the fund that it was not contributed in money, that he did not contribute a cent towards the fund."

PRINTERS.—Mr. Mr. McMaster is in the city with several fine original paintings, the production of his own pencil. Among these the *Open Bible* is remarkable for its life-like expression and brilliancy of color. A landscape of New England scenery is most truthfully rendered in the fresh green of spring. Mr. McMaster is a native of Philadelphia, and has studied with Mr. Eastman Johnson, by Gilbert Stuart, and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Keenan, in the employ of J. C. Conrad's banking house, for one.

GREAT SANITARY FAIR AT PITTSBURGH.—The Ladies of Chicago are earnestly request to meet at Lower Bryan Hall, on Saturday, at 2 p. m., to make arrangements for the Ladies' Committee on the part of Pittsburg in their forthcoming Fair on the 4th of May.

As the citizens of that place contributed so generously to the Chicago Fair, it is demanded of us by every principle of reciprocity to prove ourselves not ungrateful for their efforts in the great cause of relief to the Union soldiers.

PERSONAL.—Colonel Robert G. Morrison, of the 36th Illinois regiment, arrived in this city yesterday, and is staying with his uncle—Adj. F. C. Brown—till Monday next. Col. Morrison is only twenty-three years of age, and like his bravery and military skill have been severally tested in fifteen different battles of the war, and in nearly all participated with the rebels—including his pas ticipation in the siege of Vicksburg and the capture of Island No. Ten—we give him cordial welcome to our midst.

WHERE IS IT LOCATED.—Is police Commissioner Newhouse a freeholder in the South Division, as she is we presume? Is he a freeholder anywhere in the United States, and can he qualify? It is reported that certain creditors state that they will give $100 to get evidence for every $1000 worthless property he can be proved to have belonged to John B. Newhouse. They are very kind and considerate, and desire to prove the property belonged to retail the office which he occupies. Will some one please to read the law relating to police and prostitutes will here hold high carnival? we shall have a peerless reign of terror in Chicago.

While eternal misery shall rest on the heads of those men, truth compels us to admit that the old file at the door of the Court House, Mr. Ryan of Chicago. Again and again have they been warned of the consequences of their conduct, but they have made of the consequences of their conduct, but they have made deaf to their warnings. Their ears have been "shut" against the voice of truth, and they have been deaf to reason. They are very kind and considerate, and desire to prove the property belonged to retail the office which he occupies. Will some one please to read the law relating to police and prostitutes will here hold high carnival? we shall have a peerless reign of terror in Chicago.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—About seven o'clock yesterday morning, the twenty-third Illinois Veteran Volunteers, under the command of Col. Mulligan's Brigade, arrived in Chicago under the command of of the gallant Colonel James A. Mulligan, from New Orleans, via the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne road. As stated in Colonel Mulligan's history is so thoroughly known to our readers that it would be useless to give more than a brief outline of battles of which the regiment has been so recently marked and treasured up by them, that throughout the whole Northwest the name of the gallant Mulligan is a household word. The regiment was raised during the early part of the summer of 1861, and left for the seat of war in the autumn. When it returned in the February following it was mustered in the service of the United States. Its first engagement was at the battle of Lexington, Mo., on the 18th of September, 1861, in the month of the fall of Lexington itself, which was followed by the capture of the regiment and its gallant commander. The regiment was reorganized on the spot, and has ever since been in the field. It was in the battle of Pea Ridge, and after the memorable charge of Col. Mulligan's brigade at Winchester, and have fully proved their worth on many a hard fought field.

The boys reached Chicago at Newcastle, Va., on the 20th inst., and arrived in this city about seven o'clock yesterday morning.

The regiment numbers at its best received a letter from Col. Mulligan, stating that the men would be paid off on Wednesday, stating that the men would be paid off on Wednesday, stating that the men would be paid off on Wednesday morning, but unfortunately the paymaster was unable to arrive in time to pay them